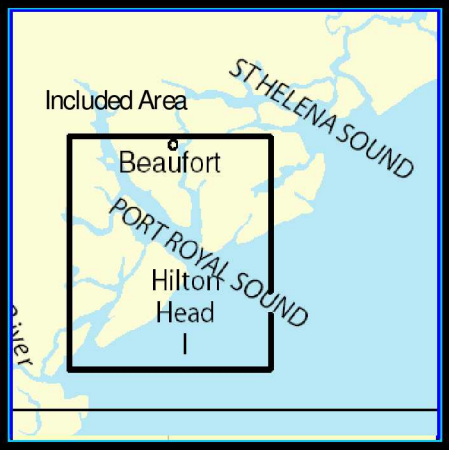
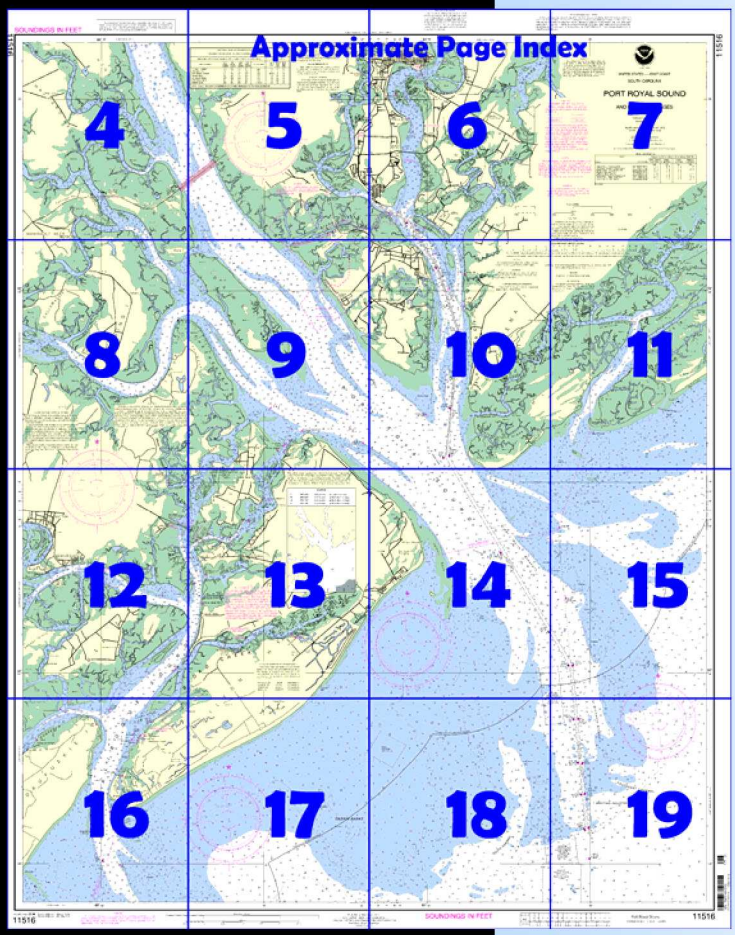
BookletChart™

Port Royal Sound and Inland Passages

(NOAA Chart 11516)





A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

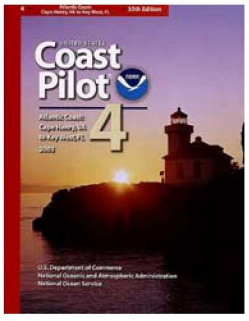
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 4, Chapter 7 excerpts]
(44) **Pritchards Inlet** is a narrow passage from the ocean to **Moon Creek**; there is very little water over the bar.
(45) **Trenchards Inlet** has a bar which extends 2 miles from shore; the narrow unmarked channel over the bar had a depth of 3 feet. Local knowledge is advised.
(46) **Port Royal Sound,** one of the largest deepwater harbors on the Atlantic Coast between Cape Henry and Key West, has an entrance about 2 miles wide between **Bay Point** and **Hilton Head**.
(49) A Federal project provides for a channel 27 feet deep across the bar and through the sound to Bay Point, thence 24 feet in **Beaufort River** to a 27-foot turning basin in Battery Creek at Port Royal. Several unmarked channels, all requiring local knowledge, lead through the breakers. **South Channel** and **Southeast Channel** are the more important. The channel is well marked by lights, lighted ranges, and buoys. The channel in Beaufort River, from the channel northward to Beaufort had a depth of 12 feet in June 1983.
(50) **Port Royal Sound** has natural depths of from 26 to 50 feet and is used as a harbor of refuge in winter.
(51) The breaking shoals extending 10 miles off Bay Point, and for 8 miles off Hilton Head Island, are the principal dangers.
(52) **Danger zones** of rifle and pistol ranges are in Broad River, Archers Creek, and Ribbon Creek.
(53) The tidal currents on the bar have a velocity of 1.5 knots, off Hilton Head 1.8 knots, and at Beaufort River entrance 1.4 knots. Winds greatly influence the velocity of the tidal current, which on the ebb often reaches 5 knots. The current sets fair with the channel, except at the turn from the entrance channel into Bay Point Reach, where a strong current sets diagonally across the channel. Here, on the ebb, vessels should exercise caution lest they be set onto St. Michaels Breakers, eastward of the bar channel. The tidal currents in the sound have a velocity of 2 knots or more at times
(68) **Beaufort River** is the approach to the U.S. Marine Corps Recruit Training Depot on Parris Island, Port Royal, and Beaufort. Above the improved portion depths of 12 feet or more can be taken to Beaufort.
(69) **Station Creek.** The depths were 5 feet in Story River and Harbor River and in Station Creek 3.5 feet. The entrance to Station Creek is marked by a daybeacon.
(70) **Cowen (Chowan) Creek** to Morgan River is restricted about 5 miles above the mouth of Cowen Creek by Route 21 bridge and by shoals.
(71) **Parris Island**. The dock on Parris Island had a depth of 6 feet alongside in June 1983.
(72) **Battery Creek.** Above the turning basin at Port Royal, the creek had a depth of 12 feet to Route 802 bridge, and thence 7 feet in a narrow winding channel to a half mile below the railroad bridge. At this point, 4.4 miles above the mouth, overhead power cables crossing the creek have a clearance of 12 feet.
(73) **Archers Creek** is shoal at its eastern end. There is exposed piling at its western end.
(74) **Port Royal** is one of the oldest settlements on the Atlantic and of marked historical interest.
(75) **Beaufort** is a city of great historical interest. The city can also be reached from the northward via the Intracoastal Waterway. There are motels, banks, a hospital, and numerous small businesses.
(76) The hospital at Beaufort maintains a pier with a floating landing stage on the south side of Beaufort, westward approximately 1.5 miles from Route 21 bridge. The alongside depth was as 12 feet. A phone on the pier connects to the emergency room.
(77) A municipal marina and a marina just to westward are on the south side of Beaufort west of Route 21 bridge. Other marinas are eastward of the bridge just inside the entrances to **Factory Creek** and **Broomfield Creek.** Berths, electricity, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, launching ramps, pump-out station, marine supplies and wet and dry storage are available at the marinas.
(78) Broad River. The river is not difficult to navigate as far as Whale Branch. A **danger zone** of a pistol range is on the west side of Parris Island. Route 170 bridge with a clearance of 12 feet crosses Broad River about 7 miles above the entrance.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

NOTE B

The aids marking Mackay Creek are private and positions are approximate.

Corrected through NM Aug. 12/06
Corrected through LNM Aug. 1/06

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:

Pipeline Area *Cable Area*

Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important supplemental information.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Charleston, SC	KHB-29	162.550 MHz
Savannah, GA	KEC-85	162.400 MHz
Beaufort, SC	WXJ-23	162.450 MHz
Metter, GA	WWH-25	162.425 MHz

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.725" northward and 0.615" eastward to agree with this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

CAUTION

Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Charleston, SC or Savannah GA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

NOTE Z

Plantation

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — —

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

PORT ROYAL SOUND AND BEAUFORT RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS
TABULATED FROM SURVEYS BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF FEB 2009
AND SURVEYS TO FEB 2009

CONTROLLING DEPTHS FROM SEAWARD IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW)						PROJECT DIMENSIONS		
NAME OF CHANNEL	LEFT OUTSIDE QUARTER	LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
ENTRANCE CHANNEL	21.5	18.1	16.8	14.6	2-09	500	4.2	27
BAYPOINT REACH	25.7	26.7	26.6	25.4	2-09	500	6.3	27
FORT FREMONT REACH	24.4	23.1	24.8	23.9	2-09	300-500	3.3	24
COWEN REACH	23.5	24.0	23.3	23.2	2-09	300	1.8	24
CAT ISLAND REACH	24.4	24.7	24.4	22.8	2-09	300	1.4	24
PORT ROYAL REACH	23.0	23.6	23.3	23.8	2-09	300	0.98	24
TURNING BASIN	23.2	19.5	23.0	27.1	2-09	600	0.2	27

NOTE - CONSULT THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS FOR CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

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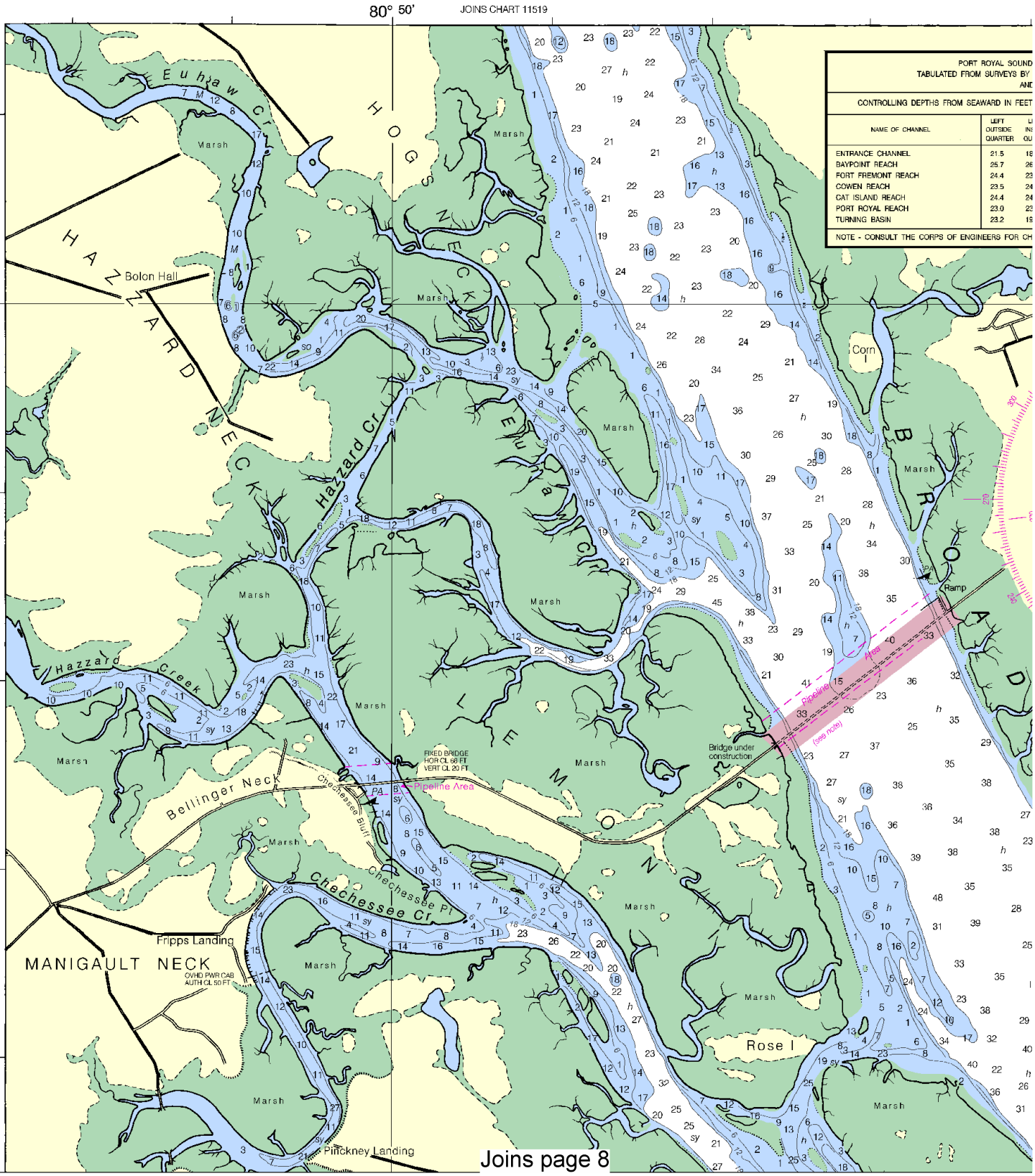


Joins page 8

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

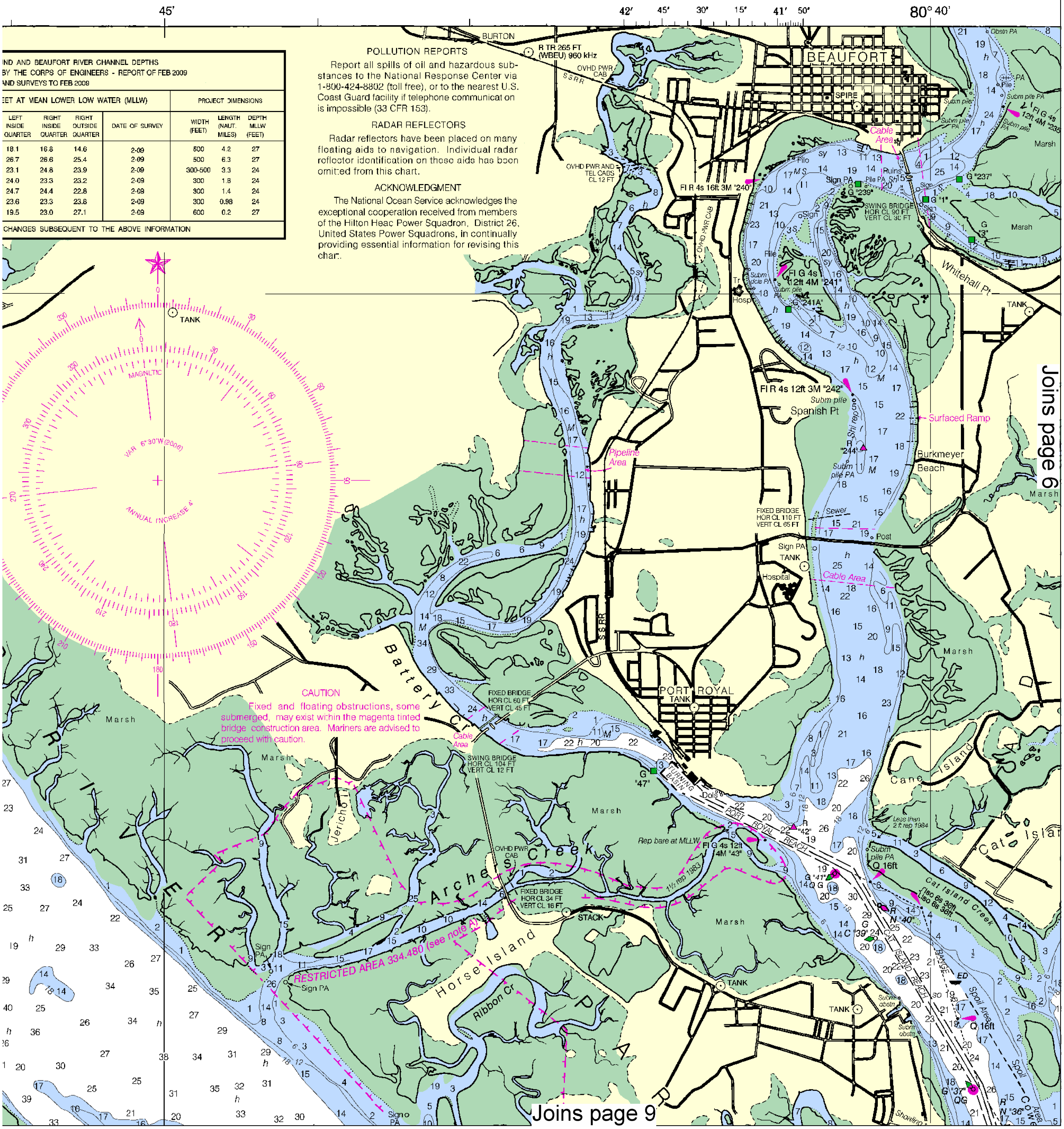
Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum
is North American Datum of 1983 (N
for charting purposes is considere
to the World Geodetic System 19
Geographic posit ons referred
American Datum of 1927 must be
average of 0.725" northward and 0.
to agree with this chart.

Formerly C&GS 571, 1st. Ed., July 1898 C-1898-24 KAPP 223


45'
42'
45"
30"
15"
41'
50"
80° 40'
POLLUTION REPORTS
Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).
RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.
ACKNOWLEDGMENT
The National Ocean Service acknowledges the exceptional cooperation received from members of the Hilton Head Power Squadron, District 26, United States Power Squadrons, in continually providing essential information for revising this chart.
CAUTION
Fixed and floating obstructions, some submerged, may exist within the magenta tinted bridge construction area. Mariners are advised to proceed with caution.
BURTON
R TR 265 FT (WBEU) 960 kHz
BEAUFORT
SPIRE
Cable Area
SWING BRIDGE HOR CL 90 FT VERT CL 30 FT
Fl R 4s 16ft 3M "240"
Fl G 4s 12ft 4M "241"
Fl R 4s 12ft 3M "242"
Spanish Pt
Whitehall Pt
Burkmeyer Beach
Surfaced Ramp
Pipeline Area
FIXED BRIDGE HOR CL 110 FT VERT CL 65 FT
Hospital
Cable Area
Battery Cr
FIXED BRIDGE HOR CL 60 FT VERT CL 45 FT
SWING BRIDGE HOR CL 104 FT VERT CL 12 FT
PORT ROYAL
TURNING BASIN
PORT ROYAL REACH
Archers Creek
FIXED BRIDGE HOR CL 34 FT VERT CL 16 FT
STACK
Horse Island
Ribbon Cr
Jericho I
RESTRICTED AREA 334.480 (see note A)
Fl G 4s 12ft 4M "43"
Rep bare at MLLW
Cane Island
Cat Island
Cat Island Creek
CAT ISLAND REACH
Spoil Area
Marsh
TANK
MAGNETIC
VAR 6°30'W (2008)
ANNUAL INCREASE 4'
R I V E R
P A R
Joins page 6
Joins page 9

LEFT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT INSIDE QUARTER	RIGHT OUTSIDE QUARTER	DATE OF SURVEY	WIDTH (FEET)	LENGTH (NAUT. MILES)	DEPTH MLLW (FEET)
18.1	16.8	14.6	2-09	500	4.2	27
26.7	26.6	25.4	2-09	500	6.3	27
23.1	24.8	23.9	2-09	300-500	3.3	24
24.0	23.3	23.2	2-09	300	1.8	24
24.7	24.4	22.8	2-09	300	1.4	24
23.6	23.3	23.8	2-09	300	0.98	24
19.5	23.0	27.1	2-09	600	0.2	27

…ND AND BEAUFORT RIVER CHANNEL DEPTHS …BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS - REPORT OF FEB 2009 …AND SURVEYS TO FEB 2009 — …EET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER (MLLW); PROJECT DIMENSIONS

…CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO THE ABOVE INFORMATION

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale. The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 0.725" northward and 0.615" eastward to agree with this chart.

Formerly C&GS 571, 1st. Ed., July 1898 C-1898-24 KAPP 223

42′ 45′ 30′ 15′ 41′ 50′ 80° 40′ JOINS CHART 11519

POLLUTION REPORTS

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Joins page 5

Joins page 10

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles

1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

35'

25'

NOAA — NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION — U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES — EAST COAST

SOUTH CAROLINA

PORT ROYAL SOUND

AND INLAND PASSAGES

Polyconic Projection
Scale 1:40,000

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

For Symbols and Abbreviations see Chart No. 1

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE S

Regulations for Ocean Dumping Sites are contained in 40 CFR, Parts 220-229. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements for use of the sites may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). See U.S. Coast Pilots appendix for addresses of EPA offices. Dumping subsequent to the survey dates may have reduced the depths shown.

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

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Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 4. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Charleston, SC or Savannah GA.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Capers Inlet, Trenchards Inlet	(32°16'N/80°35'W)	7.0	6.6	0.2	-4.5
Port Royal Plantation, Hilton Head I	(32°13'N/80°40'W)	6.8	6.4	0.2	-3.0
Battery Creek, (4 mi above Entr)	(32°25'N/80°42'W)	8.3	7.9	0.2	-4.5
Beaufort, Beaufort River	(32°26'N/80°40'W)	8.0	7.6	0.2	-- --
Collecton River Entrance	(32°19'N/80°47'W)	7.8	7.5	0.2	-- --
Braddock Point, Hilton Head Island	(32°07'N/80°50'W)	7.3	7.0	0.2	-4.5
Broad Creek, Hilton Head Island	(32°11'N/80°45'W)	8.1	7.8	0.2	-3.0
Haig Point, Daufuskie Island	(32°09'N/80°50'W)	7.6	7.3	0.2	-4.5

(Mar 2006)

Nautical Miles
½ 0 1 2 3

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
⊙(Accurate location) o(Approximate location)

LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE

2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 15 20 25 30 40 50 60

To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.

CAUTION

channels shown by broken lines are oaling, particularly at the edges.

CAUTION

ry changes or defects in aids to e not indicated on this chart. See

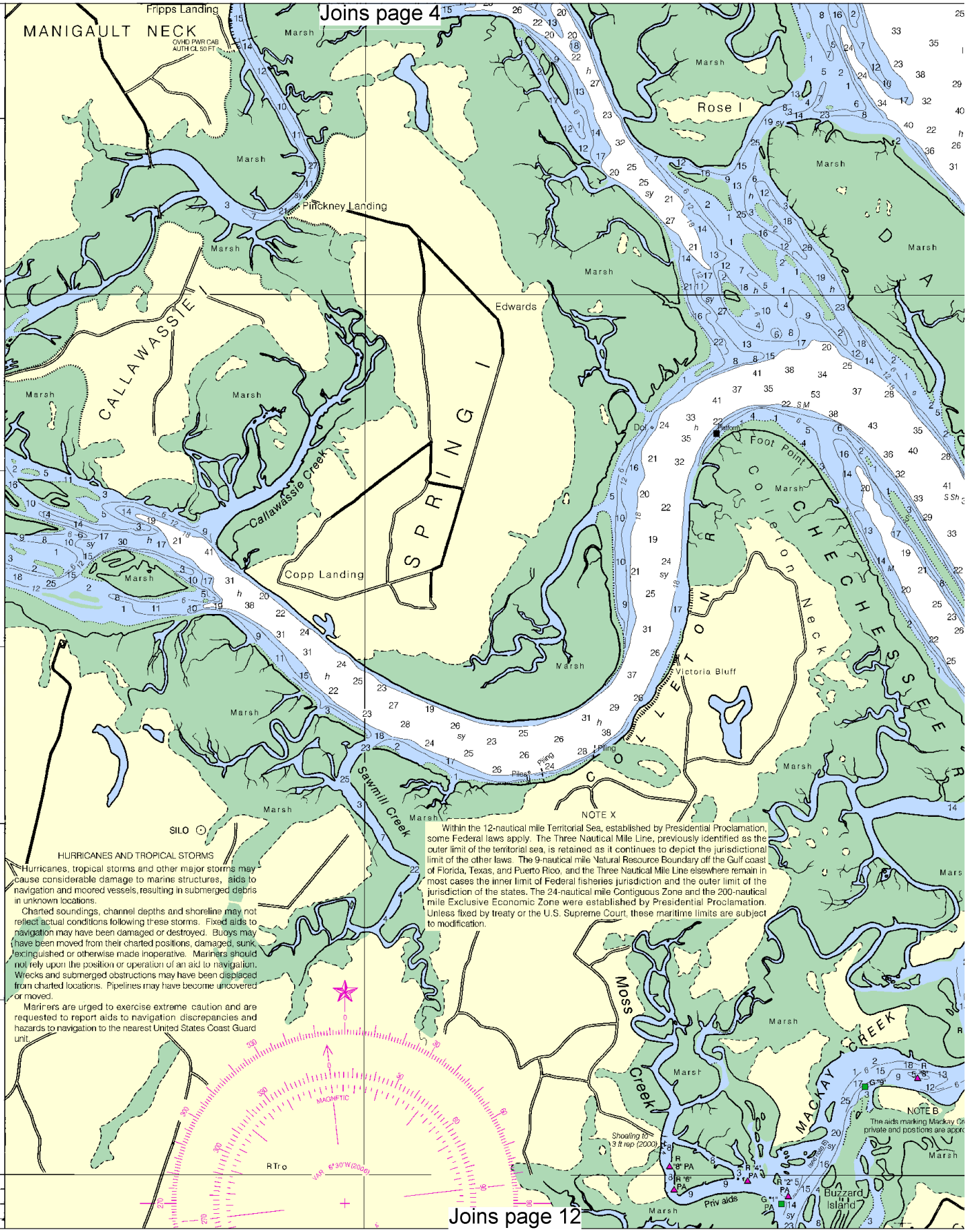
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus: — — — —

HEIGHTS

⊙ STACK

Marsh
Mud Flats
Club Bridge

Joins page 11



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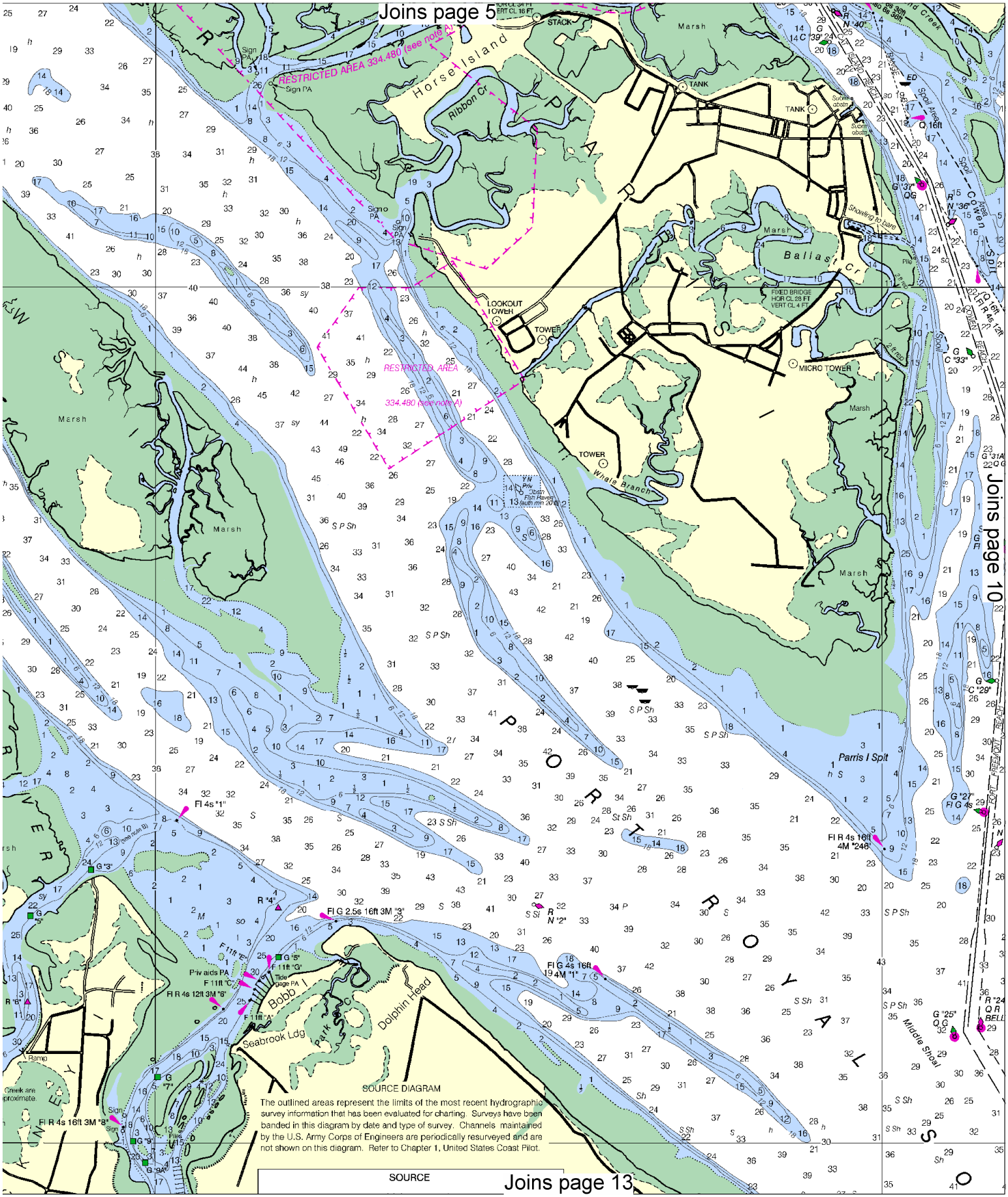
North

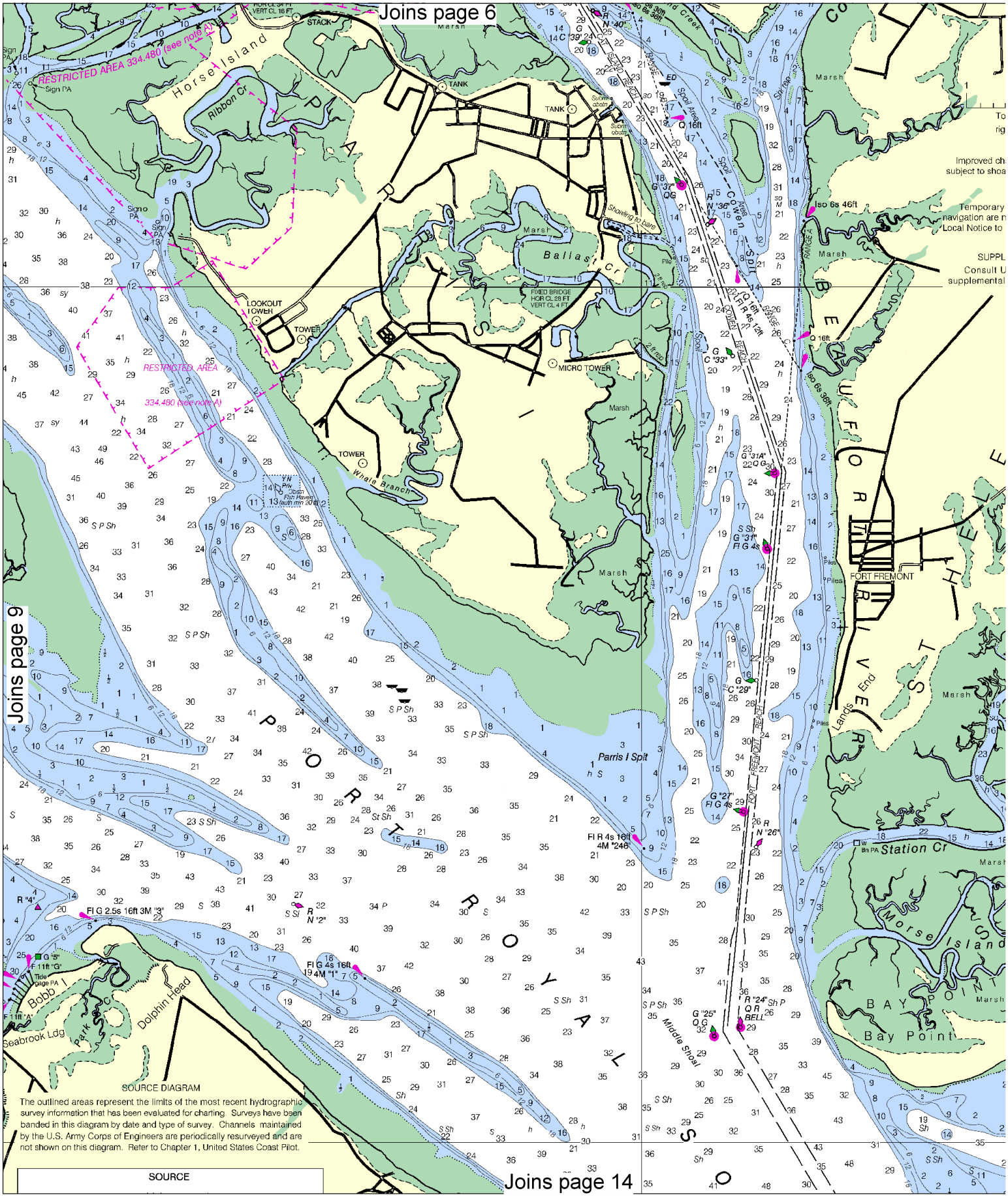
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 5
RESTRICTED AREA 334.480 (see note A)
RESTRICTED AREA
334.480 (see note A)
Horse Island
Ribbon Cr
PARRIS
Ballast Cr
Marsh
STACK
TANK
TANK
LOOKOUT TOWER
TOWER
TOWER
MICRO TOWER
FIXED BRIDGE HOR CL 28 FT VERT CL 4 FT
Whale Branch
Shoaling to bare
Spoil Area
Coren Spit
Parris I Spit
POYAL SOUND
Middle Shoal
Dolphin Head
Seabrook Ldg
Bobb
Park Sd
Ramp
Creek are approximate.
Fl 4s "1"
Fl R 4s 16ft 4M "248"
Fl G 2.5s 16ft 3M "9"
Fl G 4s 16ft 4M "1"
Fl R 4s 12ft 3M "6"
Fl R 4s 16ft 3M "8"
Priv aids PA
Tide gage PA
Joins page 10
Joins page 13
SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.
SOURCE

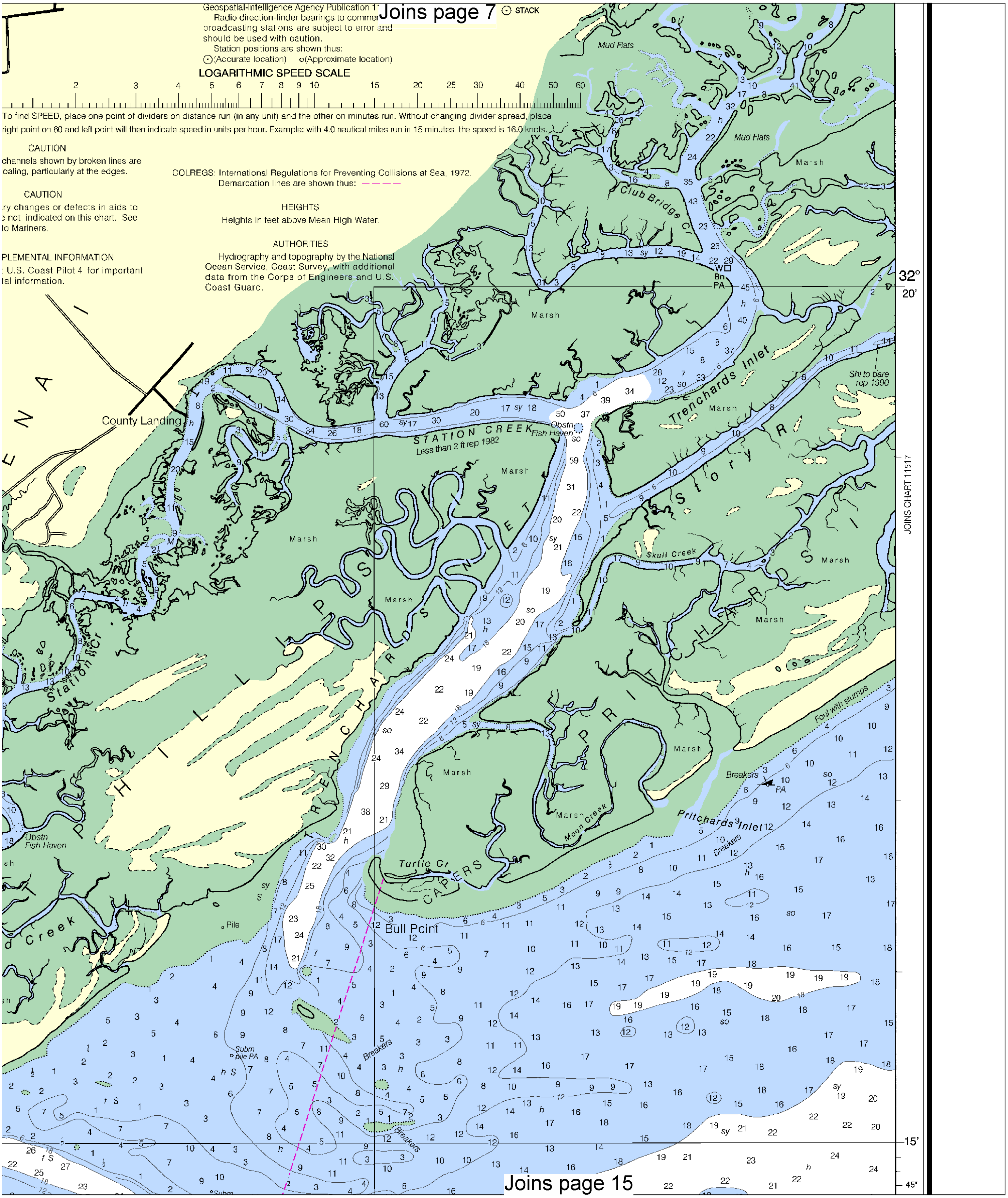


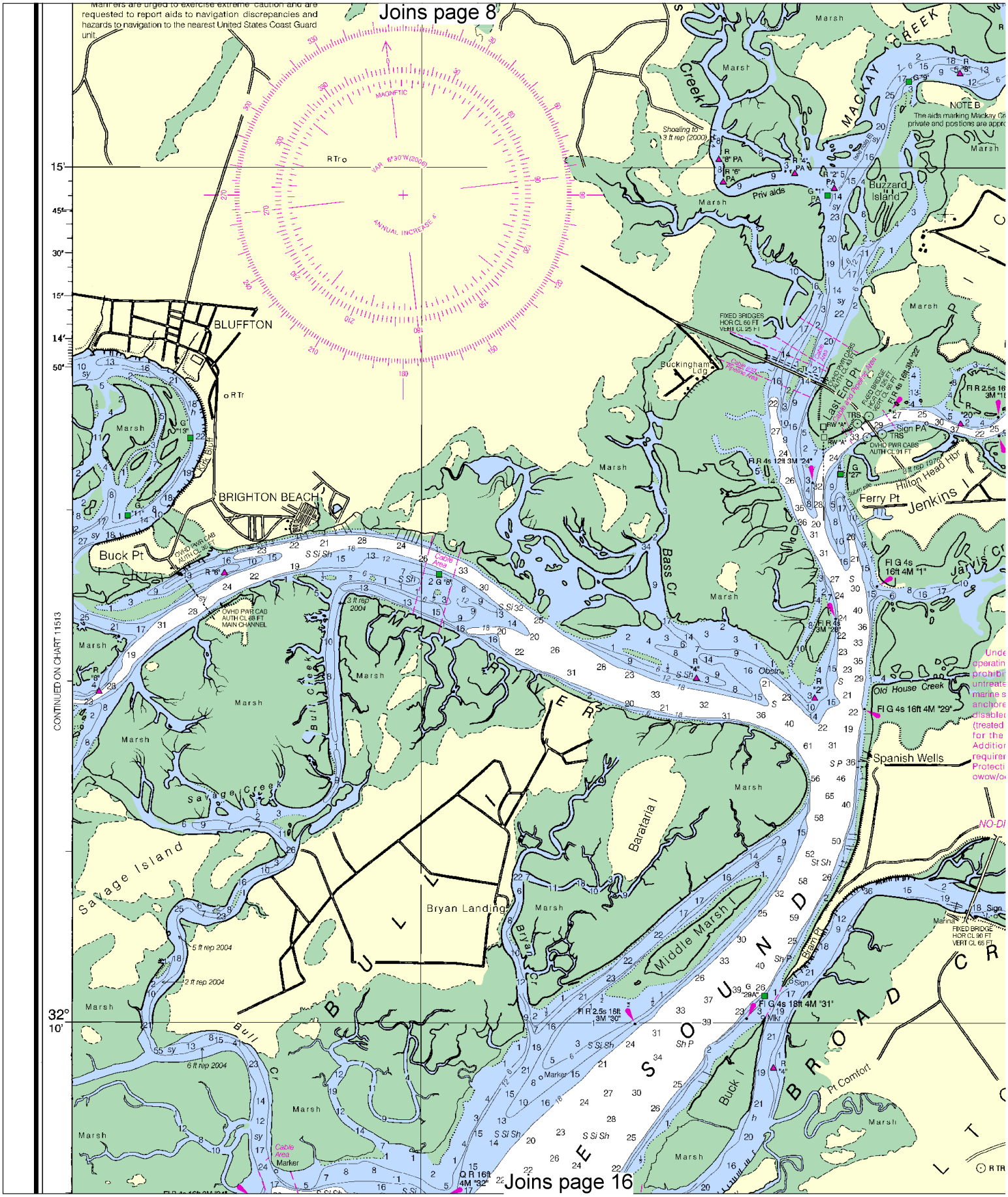
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000


Joins page 7
Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 1
Radio direction-finder bearings to commer
broadcasting stations are subject to error and
should be used with caution.
Station positions are shown thus:
(Accurate location) (Approximate location)
STACK
LOGARITHMIC SPEED SCALE
To find SPEED, place one point of dividers on distance run (in any unit) and the other on minutes run. Without changing divider spread, place
right point on 60 and left point will then indicate speed in units per hour. Example: with 4.0 nautical miles run in 15 minutes, the speed is 16.0 knots.
CAUTION
channels shown by broken lines are
oaling, particularly at the edges.
COLREGS: International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
Demarcation lines are shown thus:
CAUTION
ry changes or defects in aids to
e not indicated on this chart. See
to Mariners.
HEIGHTS
Heights in feet above Mean High Water.
AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National
Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional
data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S.
Coast Guard.
PLEMENTAL INFORMATION
U.S. Coast Pilot 4 for important
tal information.
Mud Flats
Club Bridge Cr
Marsh
Shl to bare
rep 1990
County Landing
STATION CREEK
Less than 2 ft rep 1982
Obstn
Fish Haven
Trenchards Inlet
Story River
Skull Creek
TRENCHARDS INLET
ST. PHILLIPS ISLAND
PRITCHARDS ISLAND
Station Cr
Obstn
Fish Haven
Breakers
Foul with stumps
Pritchards Inlet
Moon Creek
Turtle Cr
CAPERS
Bull Point
Pile
Subm pile PA
Creek
32°
20'
15'
45'
JOINS CHART 11517
Joins page 15



North

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000

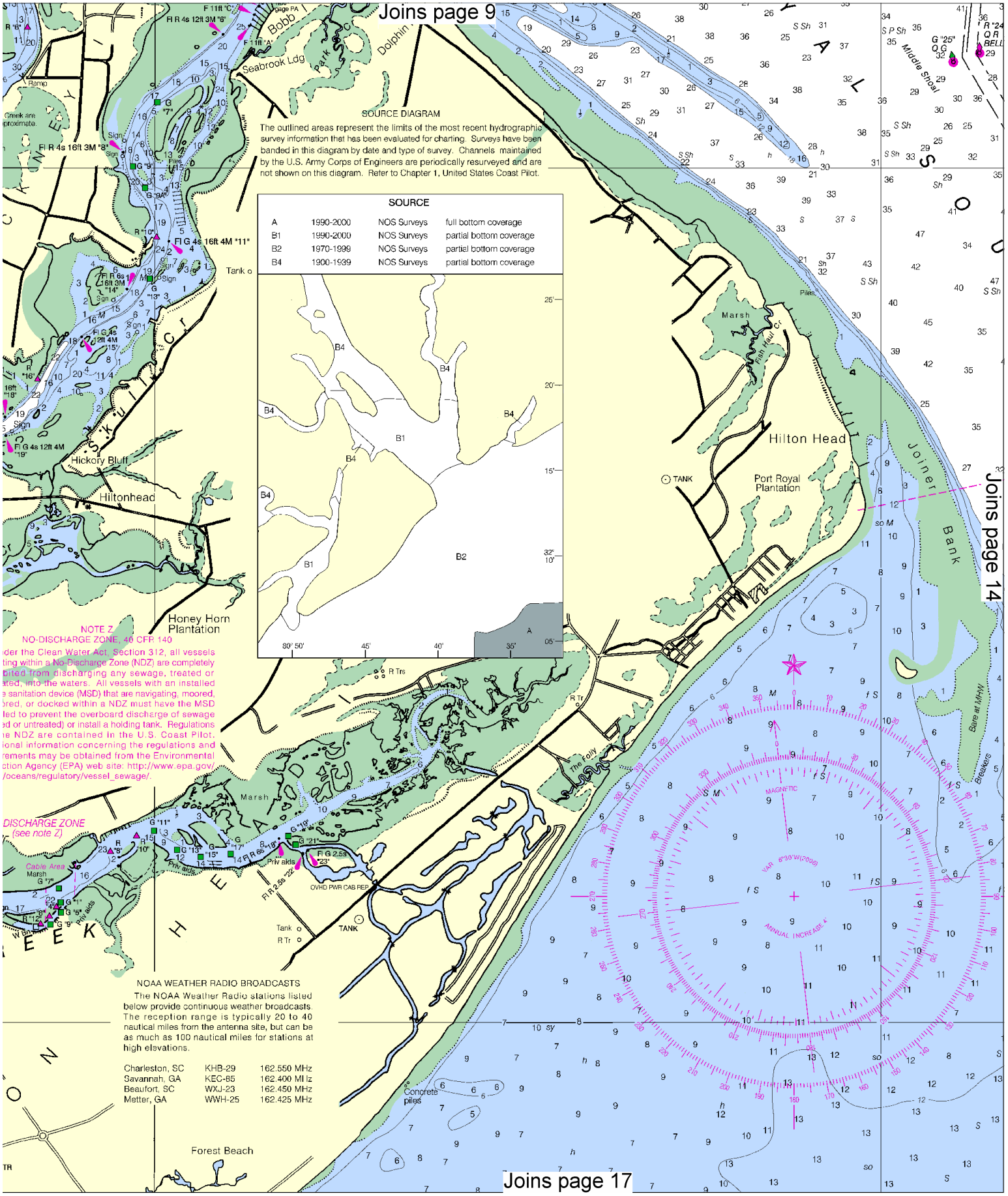
Nautical Miles

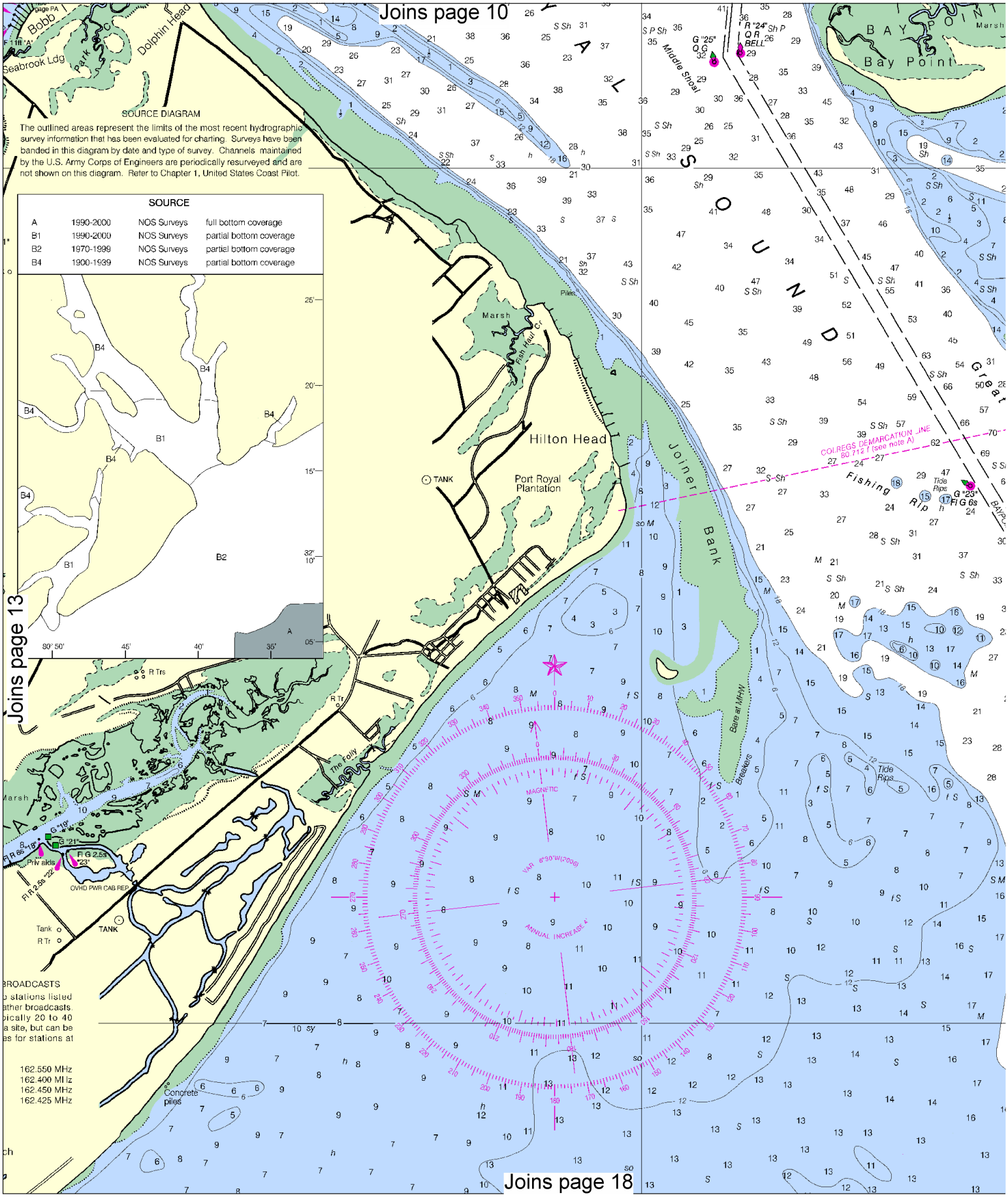
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards

1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 9
SOURCE DIAGRAM
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.
SOURCE
A 1990-2000 NOS Surveys full bottom coverage
B1 1990-2000 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B2 1970-1999 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B4 1900-1939 NOS Surveys partial bottom coverage
B4
B1
B2
A
NOTE Z
NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140
DISCHARGE ZONE
(see note Z)
NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.
Charleston, SC KHB-29 162.550 MHz
Savannah, GA KEC-65 162.400 MHz
Beaufort, SC WXJ-23 162.450 MHz
Metter, GA WWH-25 162.425 MHz
Hilton Head
Hickory Bluff
Hiltonhead
Honey Horn Plantation
Port Royal Plantation
Marsh
Fish Haul Cr
Joiner Bank
Middle Shoal
The Folly
Breakers
Bare at MHW
Cable Area
Concrete piles
Forest Beach
Joins page 14
Joins page 17

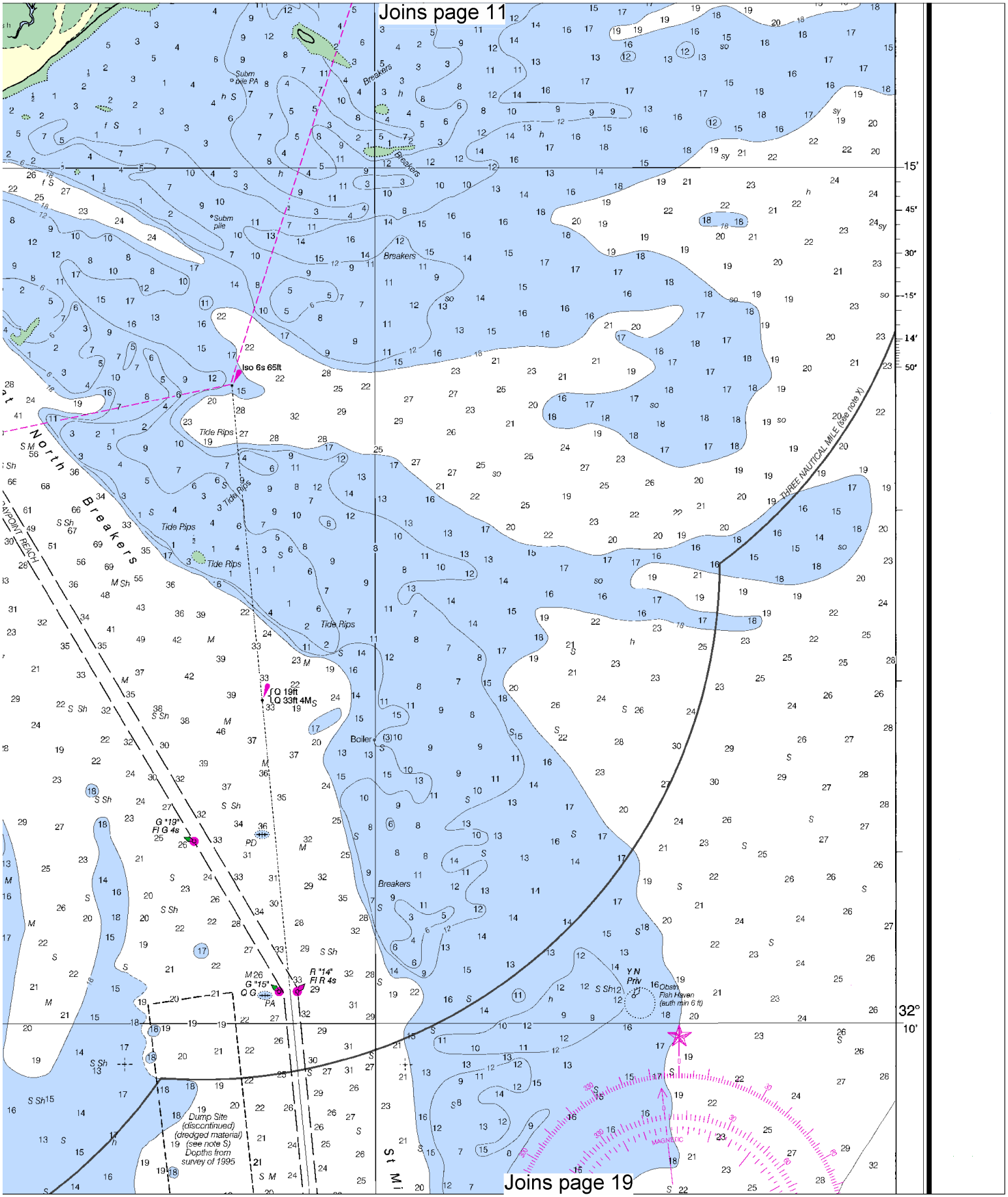


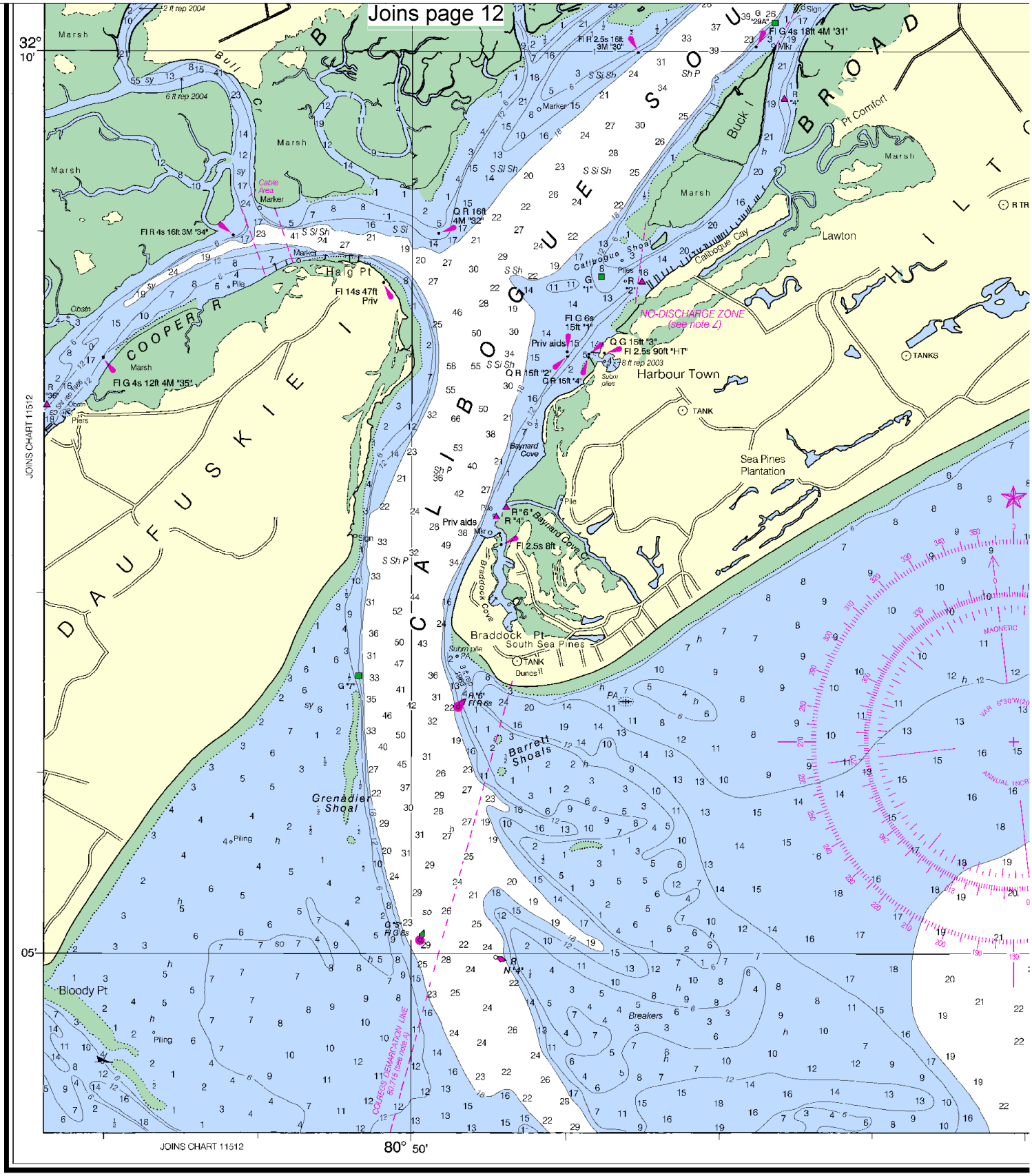
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles: 1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards: 1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000


Joins page 11
Breakers
Subm pile PA
Subm pile
Iso 6s 65ft
Tide Rips
North Breakers
Fl Q 19ft
LQ 33ft 4M
Boiler
G "19" Fl G 4s
R "14" Fl R 4s
G "15" Q G
PA
PD
Dump Site (discontinued) (dredged material) (see note S) Depths from survey of 1995
THREE NAUTICAL MILE (see note X)
Y N Priv
Obstn Fish Haven (auth min 6 ft)
MAGNETIC
15'
45'
30'
15'
14'
50'
32°
10'
Joins page 19



31st Ed., Aug. /06 ■ Corrected through NM Aug. 12/06
Corrected through LNM Aug. 1/06

11516

CAUTION
This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

1 0
1000 0 1000

16

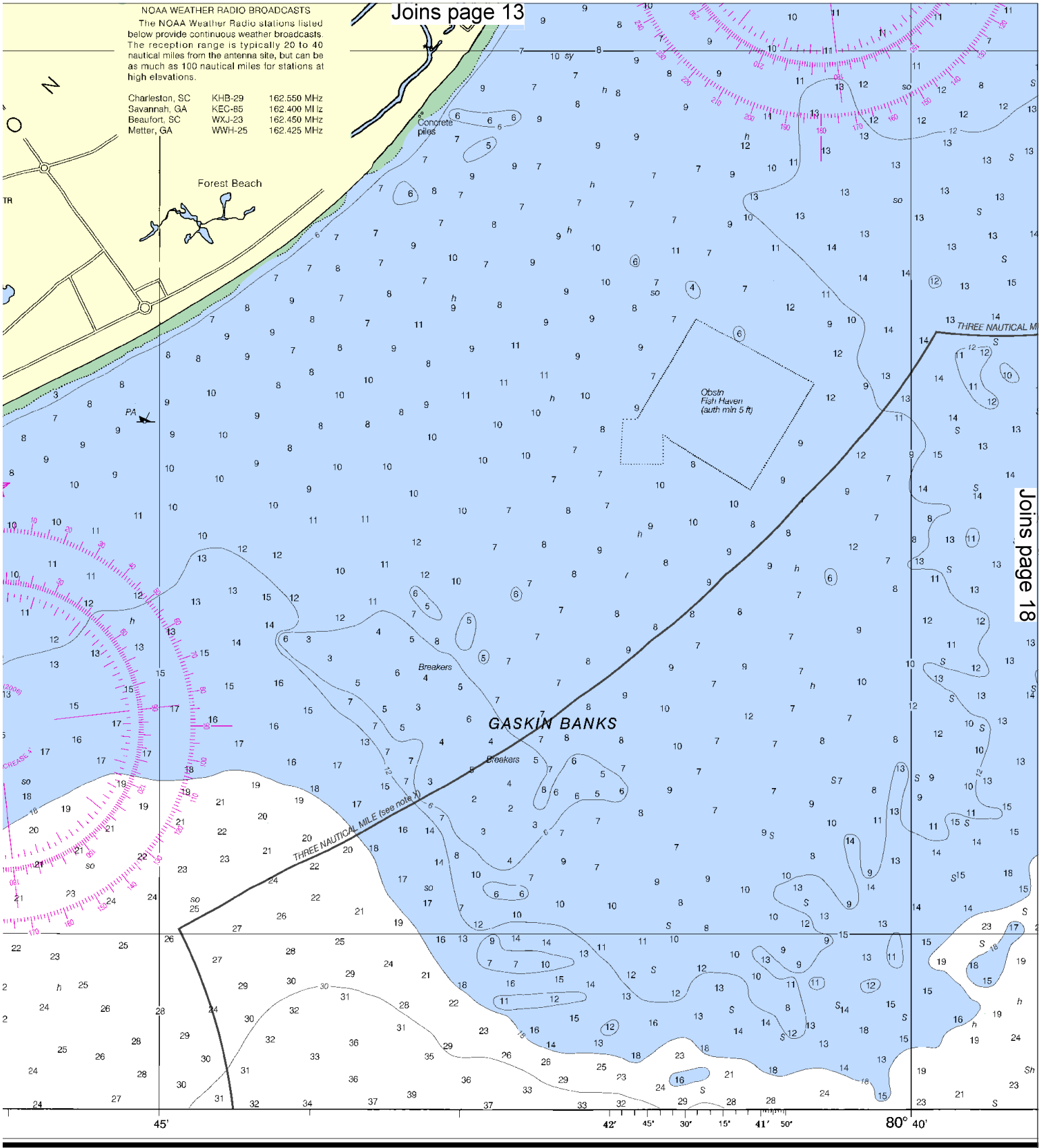
North

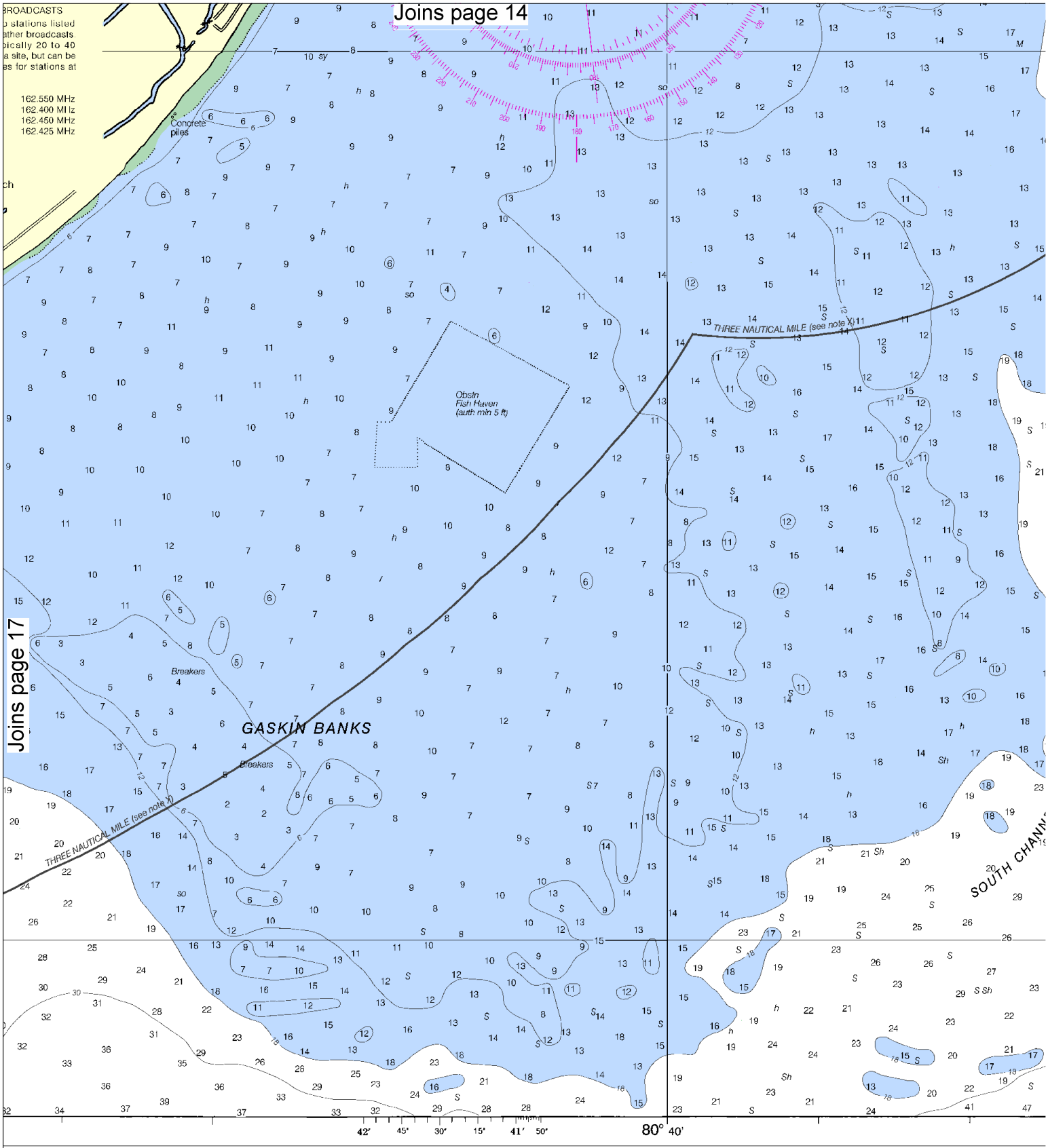
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.


Joins page 13
NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS
The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.
Charleston, SC KHB-29 162.550 MHz
Savannah, GA KEC-85 162.400 MHz
Beaufort, SC WXJ-23 162.450 MHz
Metter, GA WWH-25 162.425 MHz
Forest Beach
Concrete piles
Obstn
Fish Haven
(auth min 5 ft)
THREE NAUTICAL MILE (see note Y)
GASKIN BANKS
Breakers
Breakers
PA
Joins page 18
45'
42'
45'
30'
15'
41'
50'
80° 40'
Nautical Miles
1
2
3
Yards
2000
3000
4000
5000
Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY
SOUNDIN



Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

3
5000

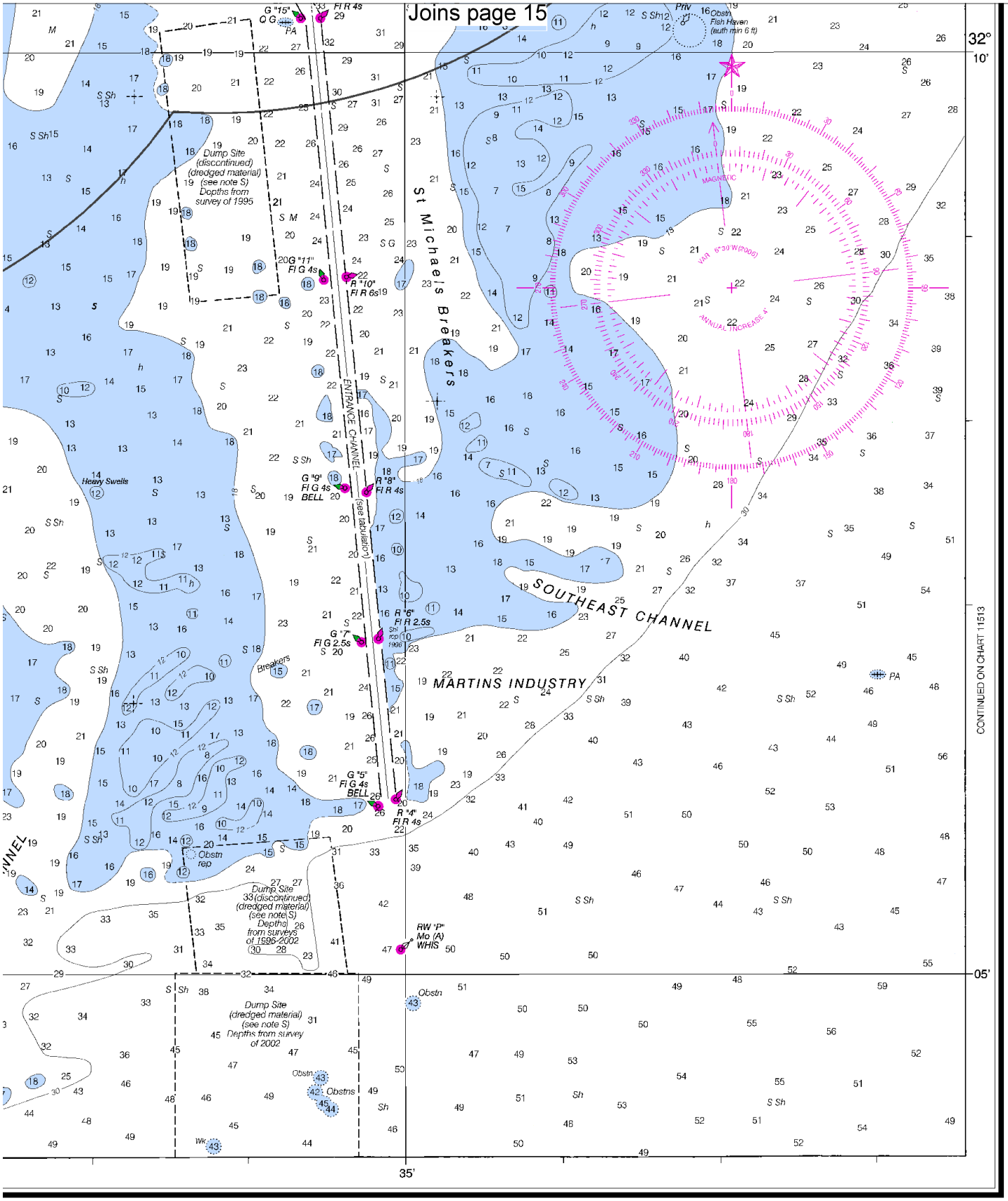
North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:40,000~~

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3

Yards
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000

See Note on page 5.



FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

Port Royal Sound

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11516

ED NO. 31

NSN 7642014010265

NGA REFERENCE NO. 11XHA11516

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Tybee – 912-786-5440
Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390
SC Dept. of Natural Resources – 800-922-5431

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.